YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Yukon Employment
January 2008

NOTE:
As of this January 2008 Labour Force Survey release, it should be noted that Statistics Canada has revised its survey sample design in the Yukon to reflect an increase in coverage from 85% to 92% of the Yukon population. They also released historical revisions back to 1995 and these are available from us on request. Data in this release and forward should not be compared to previously released data due to this change in survey sample design. See explanation on page 11 for further detail.

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PLEASE NOTE: Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

Yukon's labour force increased by 600 from January 2007 (17,200) to January 2008 (17,800). Of the January 2008 figure, 16,900 were employed and 1,000, or 5.6%, were unemployed. One year ago, in January 2007, there were 17,200 individuals in the labour force of whom 16,500 were employed and 700, or 4.1%, were unemployed.

January 2008 Employment at a glance:

- Labour force: 17,800
- Employment: 16,900
- Unemployment: 1,000
- Unemployment rate: 5.6%

-Last month (r) 5.6%
-One year ago (r) 4.1%

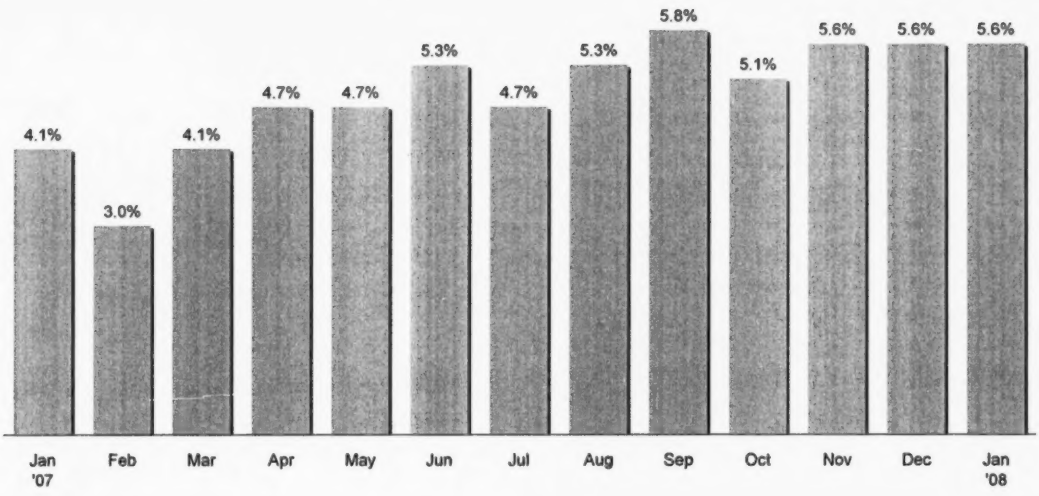
Figures From Across Canada—January 2008

	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Yukon	**16,900**	**1,000**	**5.6%**
Canada	17,058,900	1,050,600	5.8%
Newfoundland & Labrador	223,100	30,900	12.2%
P.E.I.	70,100	8,300	10.6%
Nova Scotia	452,200	36,400	7.4%
New Brunswick	365,100	32,800	8.2%
Quebec	3,891,500	284,700	6.8%
Ontario	6,643,800	449,100	6.3%
Manitoba	602,300	23,900	3.8%
Saskatchewan	505,700	20,400	3.9%
Alberta	1,999,900	66,600	3.2%
B.C.	2,305,200	97,700	4.1%

This table shows that Yukon ranks fifth in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (5.6%). Alberta's unemployment rate (3.2%) was lowest, while Newfoundland's rate (12.2%) was highest.

Note: the NWT's figure of 6.1% and Nunavut's (10 largest communities) figure of 9.8% are available only as "unadjusted" estimates and therefore are not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data. They also, along with Yukon figures, are three-month moving averages, and therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

Yukon's Unemployment Rate



The unemployment rate remained relatively low over the past year. The following changes have occurred on a month to month basis:

		Percentage points*
2007	• Dec. '06 to Jan. '07	1.8
	• January to February	-1.1
	• February to March	1.1
	• March to April	0.6
	• April to May	0.0
	• May to June	0.6
	• June to July	-0.6
	• July to August	0.6
	• August to September	0.5
	• September to October	-0.7
	• October to November	0.5
	• November to December	0.0
2008	• Dec. '07 to Jan. '08	0.0

** percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.*

What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey, or LFS, has undergone a recent survey redesign so comparable data is only available back to 1995.

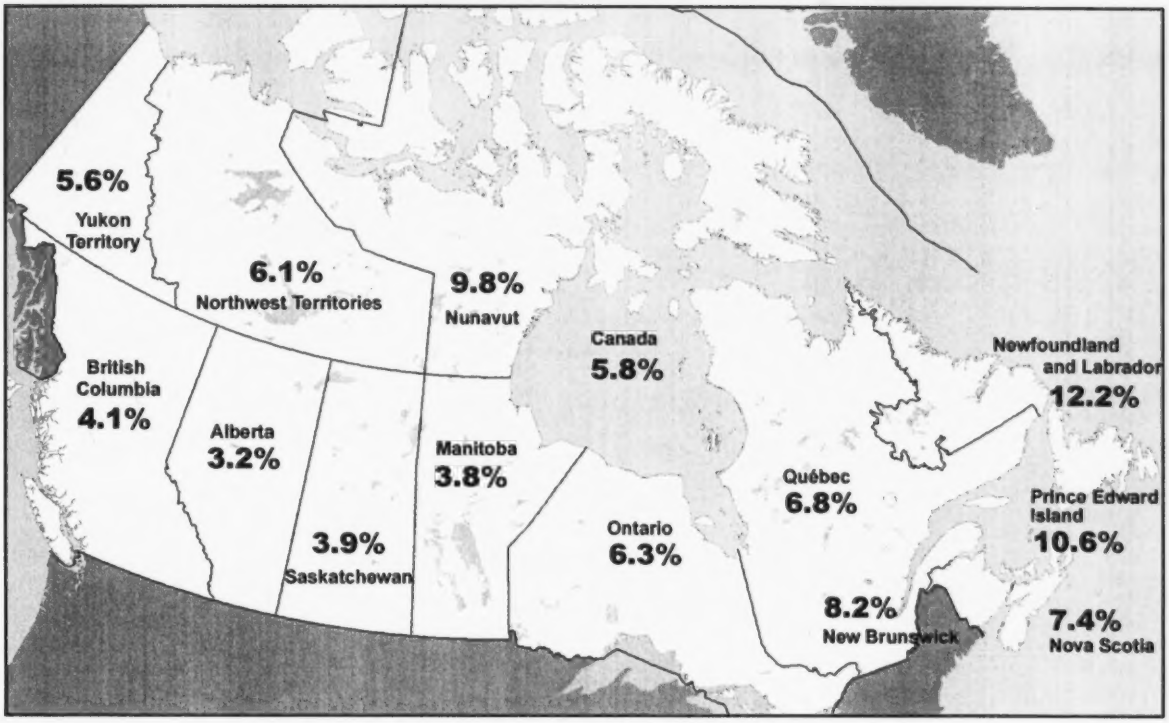
Over the last 13 years the average unemployment rate for January has been 9.2%.

Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between December and January in previous years, since 1995 the rate has fallen 4 times, risen 7 times and stayed the same twice.

	December	January*	Change
2007 (r)	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%
2006 (r)	2.3%	4.1%	1.8%
2005 (r)	4.0%	4.5%	0.5%
2004 (r)	5.5%	6.0%	0.5%
2003 (r)	8.9%	7.7%	-1.2%
2002 (r)	10.2%	10.2%	0.0%
2001 (r)	9.0%	9.5%	0.5%
2000 (r)	12.7%	13.1%	0.4%
1999 (r)	11.9%	11.3%	-0.6%
1998 (r)	12.9%	13.9%	1.0%
1997 (r)	11.0%	10.6%	-0.4%
1996 (r)	11.5%	14.1%	2.6%
1995 (r)	10.1%	9.6%	-0.5%
Average 1995 to 2007	**8.9%**	**9.2%**	**0.3%**

*note: of the following year

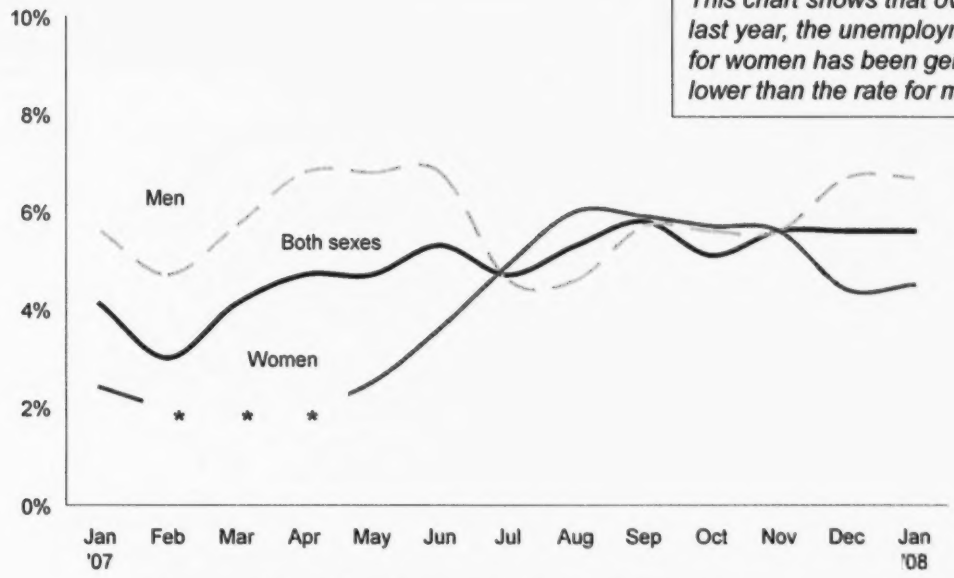
Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Yukon — January 2008



Note: The unemployment rates for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are NOT seasonally adjusted.

Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over

This chart shows that over the last year, the unemployment rate for women has been generally lower than the rate for men.



* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

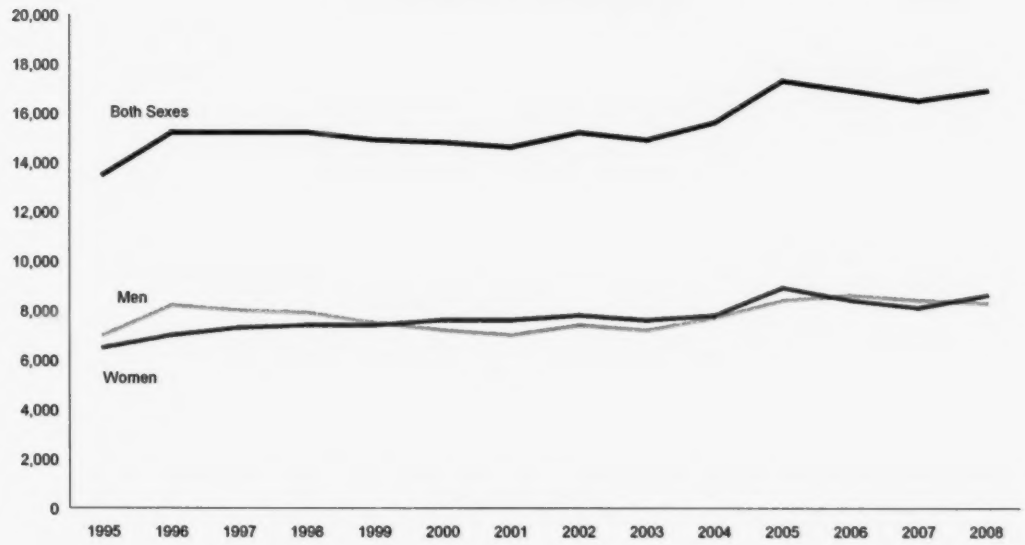
Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued. . .

		Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2008	Jan	17,800	8,900	8,900	16,900	8,300	8,600	1,000	600	400
2007	Dec (r)	17,900	8,900	9,000	16,900	8,300	8,600	1,000	600	400
	Nov (r)	17,800	8,900	8,900	16,800	8,400	8,400	1,000	500	500
	Oct (r)	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,600	8,400	8,200	900	500	500
	Sep (r)	17,200	8,700	8,500	16,300	8,200	8,000	1,000	500	500
	Aug (r)	17,000	8,700	8,300	16,100	8,200	7,900	900	400	500
	Jul (r)	16,900	8,700	8,200	16,100	8,300	7,800	800	400	400
	Jun (r)	17,100	8,800	8,400	16,200	8,200	8,100	900	600	300
	May (r)	17,000	8,800	8,100	16,200	8,200	8,000	800	600	200
	Apr (r)	17,000	8,800	8,200	16,200	8,100	8,100	800	600	*
	Mar (r)	16,900	8,700	8,200	16,200	8,200	8,100	700	500	*
	Feb (r)	16,800	8,600	8,200	16,300	8,200	8,100	500	400	*
	Jan (r)	17,200	8,900	8,300	16,500	8,400	8,100	700	500	200
2006	Jan (r)	17,700	9,000	8,700	16,900	8,600	8,400	800	400	400
2005	Jan (r)	18,300	9,100	9,200	17,300	8,400	8,900	1,100	700	300
2004	Jan (r)	16,900	8,600	8,300	15,600	7,700	7,800	1,300	900	500
2003	Jan (r)	16,600	8,300	8,200	14,900	7,200	7,600	1,700	1,100	600
2002	Jan (r)	16,800	8,600	8,200	15,200	7,400	7,800	1,600	1,200	400
2001	Jan (r)	16,800	8,500	8,300	14,600	7,000	7,600	2,200	1,500	700
2000	Jan (r)	16,800	8,500	3,200	14,800	7,200	7,600	1,900	1,300	600
1999	Jan (r)	17,300	9,000	8,300	14,900	7,500	7,400	2,400	1,500	800
1998	Jan (r)	17,000	8,900	8,100	15,200	7,900	7,400	1,800	1,100	800
1997	Jan (r)	17,700	9,400	8,300	15,200	8,000	7,300	2,500	1,500	1,000
1996	Jan (r)	16,700	9,200	7,600	15,200	8,200	7,000	1,600	1,000	500
1995	Jan (r)	14,700	7,900	6,800	13,500	7,000	6,500	1,200	900	300
Average Jan 1995 to 2008		**17,000**	**8,800**	**8,200**	**15,500**	**7,800**	**7,700**	**1,600**	**1,000**	**500**

(r) revised

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)*

Number of Employed for January, 15 and over, 1995 to 2008



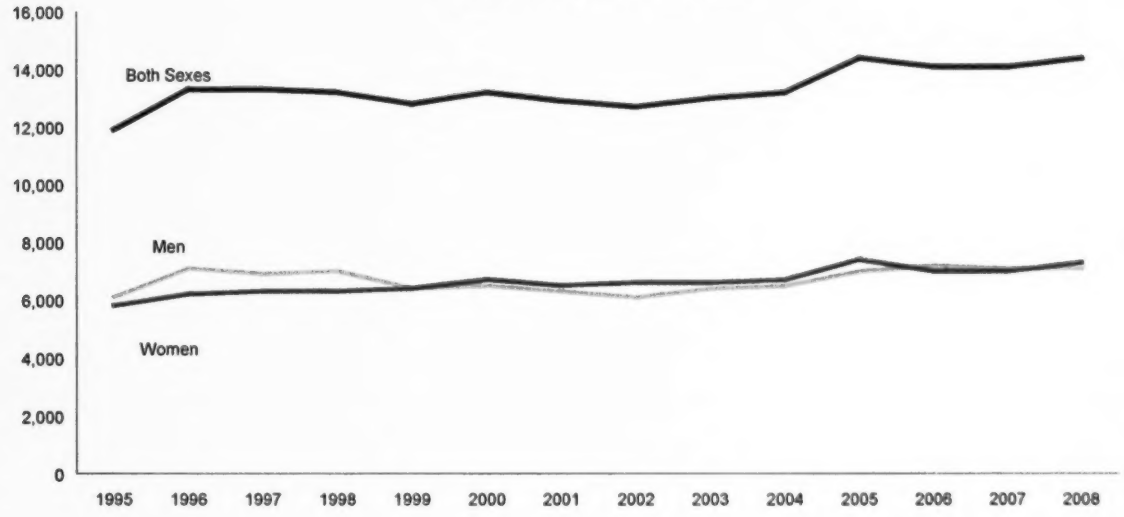
Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

		Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2008	Jan	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,400	7,100	7,300	500	300	200
2007	Dec (r)	15,100	7,500	7,600	14,500	7,200	7,300	600	300	300
	Nov (r)	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,200	7,100	7,200	600	300	300
	Oct (r)	14,700	7,300	7,500	14,100	7,000	7,100	600	300	400
	Sep (r)	14,400	7,100	7,300	13,700	6,800	6,900	600	300	300
	Aug (r)	14,300	7,100	7,200	13,700	6,800	6,900	500	300	300
	Jul (r)	14,200	7,200	7,000	13,700	6,900	6,800	500	300	200
	Jun (r)	14,500	7,300	7,200	13,800	6,800	7,000	600	400	200
	May (r)	14,400	7,300	7,100	13,800	6,900	6,900	500	400	200
	Apr (r)	14,300	7,200	7,100	13,800	6,800	7,000	500	400	*
	Mar (r)	14,200	7,100	7,100	13,900	6,900	7,000	300	200	*
	Feb (r)	14,200	7,000	7,200	13,900	6,900	7,000	300	*	*
	Jan (r)	14,500	7,300	7,100	14,100	7,100	7,000	400	200	200
2006	Jan (r)	14,500	7,400	7,200	14,100	7,200	7,000	400	200	200
2005	Jan (r)	15,000	7,400	7,600	14,400	7,000	7,400	600	400	200
2004	Jan (r)	14,200	7,200	7,000	13,200	6,500	6,700	1,000	600	400
2003	Jan (r)	14,100	7,200	6,900	13,000	6,400	6,600	1,200	800	300
2002	Jan (r)	13,900	7,000	6,900	12,700	6,100	6,600	1,200	900	300
2001	Jan (r)	14,500	7,400	7,100	12,900	6,300	6,500	1,600	1,100	600
2000	Jan (r)	14,700	7,500	7,100	13,200	6,500	6,700	1,500	1,000	500
1999	Jan (r)	14,700	7,700	7,000	12,800	6,400	6,400	1,900	1,300	600
1998	Jan (r)	14,600	7,700	6,900	13,200	7,000	6,300	1,400	800	600
1997	Jan (r)	15,100	8,100	7,000	13,300	6,900	6,300	1,800	1,100	700
1996	Jan (r)	14,300	7,800	6,500	13,300	7,100	6,200	1,000	700	400
1995	Jan (r)	12,700	6,800	6,000	11,900	6,100	5,800	800	700	200
Average Jan 1995 to 2008		**14,400**	**7,400**	**7,000**	**13,300**	**6,700**	**6,600**	**1,100**	**700**	**400**

(r) revised

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)*

Number of Employed for January, 25 and over, 1995 to 2008



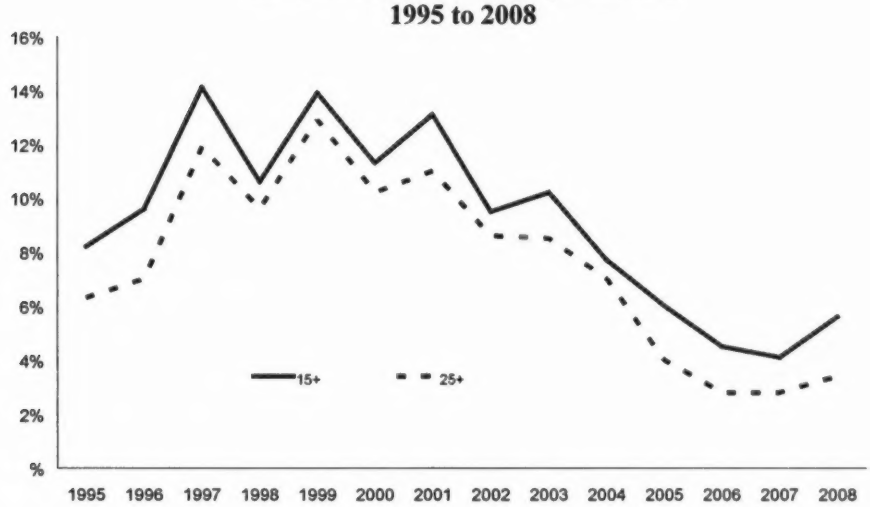
Yukon's Unemployment Rate

		15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)			25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2008	Jan	5.6	6.7	4.5	3.4	4.1	2.7
2007	Dec (r)	5.6	6.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9
	Nov (r)	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.0	4.1	4.0
	Oct (r)	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.1	4.1	5.3
	Sep (r)	5.8	5.7	5.9	4.2	4.2	4.1
	Aug (r)	5.3	4.6	6.0	3.5	4.2	4.2
	Jul (r)	4.7	4.6	4.9	3.5	4.2	2.9
	Jun (r)	5.3	6.8	3.6	4.1	5.5	2.8
	May (r)	4.7	6.8	2.5	3.5	5.5	2.8
	Apr (r)	4.7	6.8	*	3.5	5.6	*
	Mar (r)	4.1	5.7	*	2.1	2.8	*
	Feb (r)	3.0	4.7	*	2.1	*	*
	Jan (r)	4.1	5.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
2006	Jan (r)	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.8	2.7	2.8
2005	Jan (r)	6.0	7.7	3.3	4.0	5.4	2.6
2004	Jan (r)	7.7	10.5	6.0	7.0	8.3	5.7
2003	Jan (r)	10.2	13.3	7.3	8.5	11.1	4.3
2002	Jan (r)	9.5	14.0	4.9	8.6	12.9	4.3
2001	Jan (r)	13.1	17.6	8.4	11.0	14.9	8.5
2000	Jan (r)	11.3	15.3	7.3	10.2	13.3	7.0
1999	Jan (r)	13.9	16.7	9.6	12.9	16.9	8.6
1998	Jan (r)	10.6	12.4	9.9	9.6	10.4	8.7
1997	Jan (r)	14.1	16.0	12.0	11.9	13.6	10.0
1996	Jan (r)	9.6	10.9	6.6	7.0	9.0	6.2
1995	Jan (r)	8.2	11.4	4.4	6.3	10.3	3.3
Average Jan 1995 to 2008		**9.2**	**11.6**	**6.5**	**7.6**	**9.7**	**5.5**

(r) revised

** Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)*

Yukon's January Unemployment Rate
1995 to 2008



Yukon's Employment - *seasonally unadjusted figures*

A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (*see page 12 for further explanation*). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (*unadjusted*)

		Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
						%		
2008	Jan	17,500	16,500	1,000	6,000	5.7	74.5	70.2
2007	Dec (r)	17,700	16,700	1,000	5,700	5.6	75.6	71.4
	Nov (r)	17,500	16,500	1,000	5,900	5.7	74.8	70.5
	Oct (r)	17,600	16,800	900	5,700	5.1	75.2	71.8
	Sep (r)	17,700	16,800	900	5,700	5.1	75.6	71.8
	Aug (r)	17,800	16,900	800	5,600	4.5	76.4	72.5
	Jul (r)	17,500	16,800	700	5,800	4.0	75.1	72.1
	Jun (r)	17,300	16,300	900	6,100	5.2	74.2	70.0
	May (r)	16,800	15,900	900	6,600	5.4	71.8	67.9
	Apr (r)	16,600	15,800	800	6,800	4.8	70.9	67.5
	Mar (r)	16,500	15,800	700	6,900	4.2	70.5	67.5
	Feb (r)	16,500	15,900	600	7,000	3.6	70.2	67.7
	Jan (r)	16,900	16,100	700	6,600	4.1	71.9	68.5
2006	Jan (r)	17,300	16,500	900	6,300	5.2	73.3	69.9
2005	Jan (r)	17,900	16,800	1,100	5,700	6.1	75.8	71.2
2004	Jan (r)	16,500	15,100	1,400	6,500	8.5	71.7	65.7
2003	Jan (r)	16,200	14,400	1,800	6,000	11.1	73.0	64.9
2002	Jan (r)	16,400	14,600	1,700	5,400	10.4	75.2	67.0
2001	Jan (r)	16,500	14,200	2,300	5,100	13.9	76.4	65.7
2000	Jan (r)	16,400	14,400	2,000	5,300	12.2	75.2	66.1
1999	Jan (r)	16,900	14,400	2,500	4,900	14.8	77.5	66.1
1998	Jan (r)	16,600	14,700	1,900	5,400	11.4	75.5	66.8
1997	Jan (r)	17,300	14,700	2,500	4,700	14.5	78.6	66.8
1996	Jan (r)	16,200	14,600	1,600	4,900	9.9	76.8	69.2
1995	Jan (r)	14,200	13,000	1,200	4,900	8.5	74.3	68.1
Average Jan 1995 to 2008		**16,600**	**15,000**	**1,600**	**5,600**	**9.7**	**75.0**	**67.6**

***Note:** Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.*

Full-time and Part-time Employment

		Total Employed	Full-time	% of all employed	Part-time	% of all employed
2008	Jan	16,500	13,700	83.0%	2,800	17.0%
2007	Dec (r)	16,700	13,800	82.6%	2,900	17.4%
	Nov (r)	16,500	13,600	82.4%	2,900	17.6%
	Oct (r)	16,800	14,300	85.1%	2,500	14.9%
	Sep (r)	16,800	14,700	87.5%	2,100	12.5%
	Aug (r)	16,900	15,000	88.8%	2,000	11.8%
	Jul (r)	16,800	14,500	86.3%	2,300	13.7%
	Jun (r)	16,300	13,600	83.4%	2,700	16.6%
	May (r)	15,900	13,300	83.6%	2,600	16.4%
	Apr (r)	15,800	13,200	83.5%	2,600	16.5%
	Mar (r)	15,800	13,400	84.8%	2,400	15.2%
	Feb (r)	15,900	13,700	86.2%	2,200	13.8%
	Jan (r)	16,100	13,800	85.7%	2,400	14.9%
2006	Jan (r)	16,500	13,100	79.4%	3,300	20.0%
2005	Jan (r)	16,800	14,000	83.3%	2,800	16.7%
2004	Jan (r)	15,100	12,600	83.4%	2,500	16.6%
2003	Jan (r)	14,400	12,000	83.3%	2,400	16.7%
2002	Jan (r)	14,600	11,700	80.1%	2,900	19.9%
2001	Jan (r)	14,200	11,400	80.3%	2,700	19.0%
2000	Jan (r)	14,400	11,400	79.2%	3,000	20.8%
1999	Jan (r)	14,400	11,600	80.6%	2,900	20.1%
1998	Jan (r)	14,700	12,100	82.3%	2,700	18.4%
1997	Jan (r)	14,700	12,200	83.0%	2,600	17.7%
1996	Jan (r)	14,600	12,000	82.2%	2,600	17.8%
1995	Jan (r)	13,000	10,800	83.1%	2,200	16.9%
Average Jan 1995 to 2008		**15,000**	**12,300**	**82.0%**	**2,700**	**18.0%**

Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

		Total Employed	Goods-Producing Industries	Service-Producing Industries
2008	Jan	16,500	3,200	13,300
2007	Dec (r)	16,700	3,100	13,600
	Nov (r)	16,500	3,000	13,600
	Oct (r)	16,800	2,900	13,800
	Sep (r)	16,800	2,800	14,000
	Aug (r)	16,900	2,800	14,100
	Jul (r)	16,800	2,600	14,200
	Jun (r)	16,300	2,400	13,900
	May (r)	15,900	2,100	13,800
	Apr (r)	15,800	2,000	13,700
	Mar (r)	15,800	2,000	13,700
	Feb (r)	15,900	2,100	13,800
	Jan (r)	16,100	2,100	14,000
2006	(r) Jan	16,500	2,100	14,400
2005	(r) Jan	16,800	1,600	15,100
2004	(r) Jan	15,100	1,300	13,800
2003	(r) Jan	14,400	1,500	12,900
2002	(r) Jan	14,600	1,700	13,000
2001	(r) Jan	14,200	1,600	12,600
2000	(r) Jan	14,400	1,400	13,000
1999	(r) Jan	14,400	1,500	12,900
1998	(r) Jan	14,700	2,200	12,600
1997	(r) Jan	14,700	2,300	12,400
1996	(r) Jan	14,600	2,400	12,200
1995	(r) Jan	13,000	1,600	11,300
Average Jan 1995 to 2008		**15,000**	**1,900**	**13,100**

Public and Private Sector Employment

		Total Employed	Public Sector*	Private Sector		
			Employees	Employees	Self-Employed	Total Private Sector
2008	Jan	16,500	6,500	7,500	2,500	10,000
2007	Dec (r)	16,700	6,500	7,900	2,400	10,300
	Nov (r)	16,500	6,300	7,800	2,500	10,300
	Oct (r)	16,800	6,400	7,900	2,500	10,400
	Sep (r)	16,800	6,500	7,600	2,600	10,200
	Aug (r)	16,900	6,500	7,800	2,600	10,400
	Jul (r)	16,800	6,500	7,600	2,700	10,300
	Jun (r)	16,300	6,200	7,200	2,900	10,100
	May (r)	15,900	6,200	7,100	2,600	9,700
	Apr (r)	15,800	6,000	7,100	2,700	9,800
	Mar (r)	15,800	5,900	7,100	2,800	9,900
	Feb (r)	15,900	5,900	7,100	2,900	10,000
	Jan (r)	16,100	5,800	7,300	3,000	10,300
2006	Jan (r)	16,500	6,500	7,200	2,800	10,000
2005	Jan (r)	16,800	6,400	7,400	3,000	10,400
2004	Jan (r)	15,100	5,900	7,000	2,300	9,300
2003	Jan (r)	14,400	5,700	6,400	2,300	8,700
2002	Jan (r)	14,600	6,100	5,900	2,600	8,500
2001	Jan (r)	14,200	6,200	4,900	3,000	7,900
2000	Jan (r)	14,400	6,100	5,500	2,800	8,300
1999	Jan (r)	14,400	6,300	5,800	2,400	8,200
1998	Jan (r)	14,700	5,700	7,100	2,000	9,100
1997	Jan (r)	14,700	5,300	6,900	2,600	9,500
1996	Jan (r)	14,600	5,300	6,800	2,500	9,300
1995	Jan (r)	13,000	4,900	5,600	2,400	8,000
Average Jan 1995 to 2008		**15,000**	**5,900**	**6,500**	**2,600**	**9,100**

** includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment*

Labour Force

		By age			By sex & age				% Change Jan. 2007 to Jan. 2008	
					Men		Women			
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+		
2008	Jan	17,500	2,700	14,800	8,700	7,300	8,800	7,500	Both	
2007	Dec (r)	17,700	2,600	15,100	8,800	7,500	8,900	7,600	15+	3.6%
	Nov (r)	17,500	2,700	14,800	8,800	7,400	8,700	7,400	15-24	8.0%
	Oct (r)	17,600	2,900	14,800	9,000	7,300	8,700	7,400	25+	2.8%
	Sep (r)	17,700	3,200	14,500	9,100	7,200	8,600	7,300		
	Aug (r)	17,800	3,300	14,500	9,100	7,300	8,600	7,200	Men	
	Jul (r)	17,500	3,200	14,300	9,100	7,300	8,400	7,100	15+	1.2%
	Jun (r)	17,300	2,800	14,500	8,900	7,300	8,400	7,200	25+	1.4%
	May (r)	16,800	2,500	14,300	8,800	7,200	8,000	7,000		
	Apr (r)	16,600	2,400	14,100	8,500	7,100	8,000	7,000		
	Mar (r)	16,500	2,500	14,000	8,400	7,000	8,100	7,000	Women	
	Feb (r)	16,500	2,400	14,100	8,300	6,900	8,200	7,200	15+	7.3%
	Jan (r)	16,900	2,500	14,400	8,600	7,200	8,200	7,200	25+	4.2%

Employed

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
2008	Jan	16,500	2,200	14,300	8,000	6,900	8,500	7,300
2007	Dec (r)	16,700	2,200	14,500	8,200	7,200	8,500	7,300
	Nov (r)	16,500	2,300	14,200	8,300	7,100	8,200	7,100
	Oct (r)	16,800	2,600	14,200	8,600	7,100	8,200	7,100
	Sep (r)	16,800	2,800	14,000	8,700	7,000	8,100	7,000
	Aug (r)	16,900	2,900	14,100	8,800	7,100	8,200	7,000
	Jul (r)	16,800	2,900	13,900	8,800	7,100	8,000	6,800
	Jun (r)	16,300	2,500	13,900	8,300	6,900	8,100	7,000
	May (r)	15,900	2,300	13,600	8,100	6,800	7,800	6,900
	Apr (r)	15,800	2,200	13,600	7,800	6,700	7,900	6,900
	Mar (r)	15,800	2,100	13,700	7,800	6,800	7,900	6,900
	Feb (r)	15,900	2,100	13,800	7,900	6,700	8,000	7,100
	Jan (r)	16,100	2,200	13,900	8,100	7,000	8,000	7,000

% Change Jan. 2007 to Jan. 2008	
Both	
15+	2.5%
15-24	0.0%
25+	2.9%
Men	
15+	-1.2%
25+	-1.4%
Women	
15+	6.3%
25+	4.3%

Participation Rate

Change (% points) Jan. 2007 to Jan. 2008	
Both	
15+	2.6
15-24	7.2
25+	1.7
Men	
15+	1.5
25+	1.1
Women	
15+	5.1
25+	3.1

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------	%	----------	----------	%	----------	
2008	Jan	74.5	62.8	77.5	74.4	77.7	75.2	77.3
2007	Dec (r)	75.6	60.5	79.1	75.2	79.8	76.1	78.4
	Nov (r)	74.8	62.8	77.5	75.2	78.7	74.4	76.3
	Oct (r)	75.2	67.4	77.5	76.9	77.7	74.4	76.3
	Sep (r)	75.6	74.4	76.3	77.8	76.6	73.5	76.0
	Aug (r)	76.4	76.7	76.3	77.8	77.7	74.1	75.0
	Jul (r)	75.1	74.4	75.3	77.8	77.7	72.4	74.0
	Jun (r)	74.2	63.6	76.3	76.1	77.7	72.4	75.0
	May (r)	71.8	56.8	75.3	75.2	76.6	68.4	72.9
	Apr (r)	70.9	54.5	74.2	72.6	75.5	68.4	72.9
	Mar (r)	70.5	56.8	73.7	71.8	74.5	69.2	72.9
	Feb (r)	70.2	54.5	74.2	70.3	73.4	70.1	75.0
	Jan (r)	71.9	55.6	75.8	72.9	76.6	70.1	74.2

Employment Rate

		By age			By sex & age			
					Men		Women	
		15+	15–24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+
		----------	%	----------	----------	%	----------	
2008	Jan	70.2	51.2	74.9	68.4	73.4	72.6	75.3
2007	Dec (r)	71.4	51.2	75.9	70.1	76.6	72.6	75.3
	Nov (r)	70.5	53.5	74.3	70.9	75.5	70.1	73.2
	Oct (r)	71.8	60.5	74.3	73.5	75.5	70.1	73.2
	Sep (r)	71.8	65.1	73.7	74.4	74.5	69.2	72.9
	Aug (r)	72.5	67.4	74.2	75.2	75.5	70.7	72.9
	Jul (r)	72.1	67.4	73.2	75.2	75.5	69.0	70.8
	Jun (r)	70.0	56.8	73.2	70.9	73.4	69.8	72.9
	May (r)	67.9	52.3	71.6	69.2	72.3	66.7	71.9
	Apr (r)	67.5	50.0	71.6	66.7	71.3	67.5	71.9
	Mar (r)	67.5	47.7	72.1	66.7	72.3	67.5	71.9
	Feb (r)	67.7	47.7	72.6	66.9	71.3	68.4	74.0
	Jan (r)	68.5	48.9	73.2	68.6	74.5	68.4	72.2

Change (% points) Jan. 2007 to Jan. 2008	
Both	
15+	1.7
15-24	2.3
25+	1.7
Men	
15+	-0.2
25+	-1.1
Women	
15+	4.2
25+	3.1

Explanation of January 2008 Labour Force Survey Revisions

Overview

On February 1, 2008, the Labour Force Survey estimates for the Yukon were revised back to January 1995.

There are two reasons for this revision. First, "reduction factors" are being calculated using unrounded census counts. As the Yukon LFS covers approximately 92% of the population, reduction factors are applied to the total population estimates to reflect this fact. The reduction factors are the ratio of the covered population to the total population from the most recent census. Previously these reduction factors were computed using rounded census counts. The new series being released use population estimates that are computed using reduction factors based on non-rounded census data.

Secondly, in 1995, the LFS in the Yukon underwent a sample redesign. One result of the redesign was that the covered population increased from 85% to 92%, which is reflected by the sharp increase in the three month moving averages estimates of January, February and March of 1995 for all the level estimates. Estimates released prior to January 2008 did not reflect this increase in coverage, as the population control totals which were used as benchmarks to improve the survey results were not adjusted to reflect the increase in coverage that occurred in 1995.

Impact on the data

There is little impact to the trends or the rates, as a result of the revision. However, there is a noticeable impact on the level estimates of employment, unemployment and not in the labour force, as a result of the move to weight the estimates to 92% of the population, from 85%.

As a result, comparisons between estimates post and prior to 1995 should not be made. Comparisons over time, within the newly revised (1995 to current) estimates, are valid.

For more information

For more information on the methodology of the Labour Force Survey and the weighting and estimation process, please refer to the publication Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 71-526-XPB.

Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- *they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).*

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- *they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;*
- *they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;*
- *they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.*

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate.

In the Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

***Suppression of Data**. For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons in order to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.*

Definitions:

1. **Employment**
   Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. **Employment rate**
   Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. **Goods-Producing Industries**
   Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

4. **Labour force**
   The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

5. **Not in the labour force**
   Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

6. **Participation rate**
   The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

7. **Reference Week**
   The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

8. **Seasonal adjustment**
   Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

9. **Self-employed**
   There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

10. **Service-Producing Industries**
    Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

11. **Three-Month Moving Average**
    All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2004 unemployment rate of 6.0% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.

12. **Unemployment**
    Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

13. **Unemployment rate**
    The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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